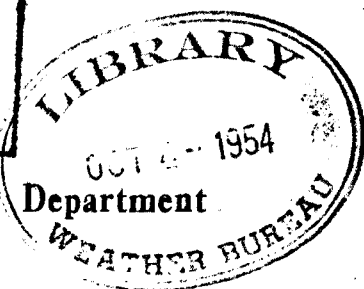
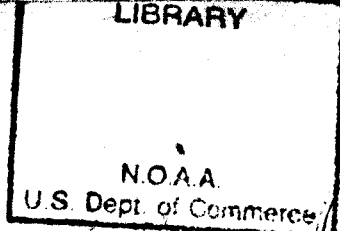


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Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1951.

The outstanding features during the month were unusually small amounts of rain inland. On the coast, apart from the heavy rain which fell on 6th, the amount of rainfall for the month was also below normal. The relative humidity was unusually low and the maximum temperature was almost continuously above normal specially at the end of the month when the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh reached 29°C on the 31st i.e. 9°C above normal.

At the beginning of the month, a depression centred over Solloum and moving eastwards gave rise to southerly winds. Its cold front reached the Egyptian Coast on the 2nd causing light rain near the coast.

On the 5th another depression approaching from the west reached Cyprus on the 6th and deepened considerably causing cool weather and heavy rain near the coast where 26 mms. were registered at Alexandria, 18 mms. at Sidi Barrani and 14 mms. at Damanhour. The rain spread to the Delta and Middle Egypt. Thunderstorms and squalls were reported at Port Said, Damietta and Mansura. Hail also fell at Alexandria and Damanhour.

This depression filled up considerably on the 8th and the weather became milder.

On the 12th a complex system of deep depressions covered Southern Europe and the great part of the Mediterranean. The centre near Malta, slowly moving eastwards, caused frontal light showers which spread to some parts of Lower Egypt on the 12th and 13th. Southerly winds prevailed and were strong at times near the coast where sandstorms were experienced at Alexandria and El Arish on the 15th. Subsequently the temperature dropped slightly below normal when the depression reached Cyprus on the 19th where it filled up.

On the 20th a deep depression situated over the Ionian Sea caused fresh southerly winds over the Egyptian Coast and during the approach of its cold front light showers were reported from Mersa-Matruh and Alexandria; sandstorms were also reported from Mersa-Matruh and Damanhour on that day. On the 21st this depression reached Cyprus and was slowly filling up.

On the 22nd, a secondary cold front crossing Lower Egypt caused light scattered showers. Cool northerly winds were experienced on the 23rd and 24th which constituted the coolest spell during the month when the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh fell to 17°C i.e. 3°C below normal.

On the 24th the Eastern Mediterranean was an area of high pressure. Easterly winds prevailed and the maximum temperature gradually rose ending the month with an unusually warm spell during the day while the night temperature was generally below normal.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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September 14, 1999

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1017.2	-1.0	19.8	+1.2	10.0	+1.0	14.9	+1.1	11	-24
II.-Lower Egypt...	1018.1	-0.7	20.8	+1.0	6.8	+0.1	13.8	+0.6	15	+3
III.-Middle Egypt...	1018.2	-1.2	21.0	+1.8	7.5	+0.4	14.2	+1.1	1	-3
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1018.5	-1.2	22.6	+0.9	7.1	-0.2	14.8	+0.4	Drops	0
V.-Western Desert	1018.8	-1.5	21.5	+0.7	5.1	+0.3	13.3	+0.5	Drops	0
VI.-Red Sea ...	1016.7	-1.5	22.9	+1.8	10.2	-0.5	16.6	+0.6	0	-1

H. FAHMY,
for Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1951.

February was generally mild during the day and the night. Rainfall was deficient over the Coast and the Delta but slightly above normal in Cairo and Middle Egypt. Unusually low relative humidity inland during the second part of the second week.

The month started with a complex depression covering the Mediterranean. Southwesterly warm winds prevailed.

On the 4th a minor cold front crossed the coast, accompanied by northwesterly winds and scattered showers, which spread to the Delta and Cairo area on the following day when light thunderstorms were reported from El Arish and also from Zagazig on the 5th, but the temperature did not fall below normal.

Winds backed again to southerly and the temperature started to rise again on the 7th, due to the approach of a depression coming from the Central Mediterranean. The cold front crossed the coast on the 10th, and the temperature fell slightly below normal. Scattered showers were experienced in the west on that day and spread towards the East Coast, the Delta and Middle Egypt during the next 2 days. Shebin El Kom reported 9 millimetres of rain on the 11th, while Damietta reported 8 mm.

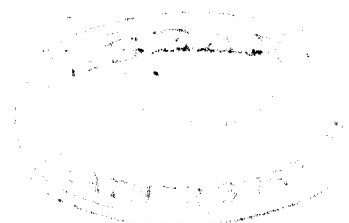
On the 12th, a depression over Cyprus deepened and the passage of a secondary cold front caused the maximum temperature to drop to its lowest for this month which was 13°C , i.e. 3°C below normal at Elzbekieh where the lowest minimum was also reached the following morning being 7°C , i.e. 1.5°C below normal.

During the next four days, Egypt was an area of high pressure and the weather became gradually warmer.

A complex depression covered the East and Central Mediterranean on the 17th, and a cold front was crossing Lower Egypt.

Scattered showers fell on the west coast and sandstorms were reported from Almaza on that day. Rain spread eastwards and extended to the Delta and Middle Egypt on the 18th, due to the deepening of that depression. Temperature dropped to about normal on that day and subsequently the weather was fairly cool on the 18th and 20th. Dabaa reported 12 millimetres of rain on the 18th, while 9 millimetres fell at Almaza. Many places in the Delta and the coast had light rain also on the 19th.

A shallow depression covered the Eastern Mediterranean on the 21st, and subsequently a high pressure system with mild weather prevailed until the end of the month.



Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE			TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
				MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min / 2			
	1951	Difference from Normal		1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1018.4	+1.6	19.6	+0.2	11.2	+1.7	15.4	+1.0		10	-14
II.-Lower Egypt...	1019.1	+2.0	21.4	+0.7	7.5	+0.3	14.4	+0.5		6	-5
III.-Middle Egypt...	1019.0	+1.4	21.3	+0.4	8.7	+0.9	15.0	+0.6		6	+2
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1018.5	+0.7	21.2	+0.4	8.6	+0.3	16.4	+0.4		1	0
V.-Western Desert	1019.3	+0.9	23.1	-0.5	7.4	+0.8	15.2	+0.2		0	-1
VI.-Red Sea... ..	1016.8	+0.2	23.0	+1.1	11.8	+0.4	17.4	+0.8		Drops	-1

H. FAHMY,
Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1951.

Unusually warm particularly during the night when the temperature was above normal throughout the first three weeks. The day temperature was also more often above normal particularly during the earlier part of the month, when a severe heat wave was experienced: the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh (Cairo) reached 33°C (92°F) on the 6th. and 36°C (96°F) on the 8th. which was the normal maximum temperature for the month of July and was 12°C (22°F) above normal, while the minimum temperature was 17°C (63°F), i.e. 7°C above normal. There were a few occasions when the day temperature was between 2° to 4°C (4° to 7°F) below normal. During the last week fairly cool weather was experienced.

At the beginning of the month a system of depressions covered the Central and Eastern Mediterranean causing winds to be mainly southerly on the coast and northeasterly inland and giving the first heat wave for the month, when the temperature at Giza reached 31°C (88°F), i.e. 8°C (14°F) above normal. On the fourth a minor cold front crossed Egypt causing northerly winds and cooler weather on that day, when temperature dropped slightly below normal.

On the 6th. a depression moving slowly eastwards appeared to the south of Crete. Winds were again southerly on the coast and easterly inland giving a second heat wave when the temperature at Ezbekieh (Cairo) reached 33°C (92°F), i.e. 9°C (16°F) above normal. The temperature dropped slightly on the 7th but on the 8th. the severe heat wave mentioned above was experienced. The cold front of that depression caused the temperature to drop to normal on the 9th. and slightly below normal on the 11th. & 12th. During its passage on the 8th. sandstorms were reported from several places and as far south as Fayoum. Visibility was poor and sand haze was noticed particularly in the Cairo Area.

During the period 10th. to 16th. Egypt was an area of high pressure. and morning mists were reported from some localities in the Delta.

On the 17th. a depression was approaching from the west with a secondary off the Egyptian Coast. The passage of the associated cold front caused scattered showers as far south as Fayoum. On the 18th. thunder showers were reported from Cairo and Minya, while, 9mm. of rain fell at Beni Suef. At Saff (31 kms. south of Helwan) and the neighbouring villages serious damage was caused by torrents flowing from the wadis in the Eastern Desert which subsequently found its way into the Nile colouring its water yellow for some days.

From the 19th. to the 22nd. Egypt became an area of high pressure.

The cool air behind the front of a slowly advancing depression from the west affected the weather during the 23rd., 24th. and 25th. causing sandstorms at different localities and precipitation as far south as Beni Suef.

On the 26th. Egypt became temporarily an area of high pressure.

On the morning of the 27th. a secondary depression appeared over the Lybian Desert. Scattered warm front precipitation took place in the north as far south as Cairo.

On the 28th. the cold front crossed Egypt, causing scattered light rain as far south as Tanta. The maximum Temperature fell a few degrees below normal, and cool weather prevailed until the end of the month.

For the month as a whole rainfall was generally below normal. The barometric pressure was below normal. Mean of day temperature was above normal. Relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria, but below normal at Elzbekieh, Giza and Helwan.

Deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1951

DIVISION	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX. MIN.		mm.	mm.
	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951		
	mm.	mm.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I. Mediterranean	+15.3	-0.6	12.2	+1.0	13.0	+1.5	17.0	+1.2	5	- 6
II. Lower Egypt	+15.3	-0.5	13.7	+2.1	10.7	+1.5	18.0	+1.7	2	- 5
III. Middle Egypt	+15.3	-1.8	25.1	+1.5	11.3	+1.9	19.0	+1.8	2	- 2
IV. Upper Egypt	+15.0	-0.7	30.6	+1.3	12.3	+1.4	21.7	+1.8	1	+ 1
V. Western Desert	+15.5	-0	29.5	+2.0	11.3	+1.8	20.6	+1.0	0	0
VI. Red Sea	+10.3.5	-1.3	26.7	+2.2	14.5	+0.7	20.4	+1.4	0	- 1

'L. FAHMY,
 Director General,
 Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1951.

The weather was characterised by a distinct heat wave in the beginning of the month and three minor ones during the rest of the month.

Apart from the 13th, 14th, 22nd, 29th and 30th maximum temperature was below normal, while minimum temperature was mainly equal to or above normal.

Apart from drops of rain in the extreme west on the coast on the 26th, 27th with lightning and 29th no precipitation took place anywhere.

Radiation fog took place at the northwest part of the Delta, on the coast and inland, a few time in the morning during the first half of the month.

Sandstorms were reported at different parts in the country particularly on the 5th, 22nd and 23rd.

On the first of the month a shallow depression was centred over the Bay of Ben-Ghazi with a secondary further to the south in the desert. Egypt, in the mean time, was an area of high pressure. Easterly winds originating from Arabia, invaded Egypt. Temperature rose as the system of low pressure moved eastwards. Temperature reached its maximum on the fourth when Alexandria reported 34° C., (93° F) *i.e.* 11° C. (20° F) above normal, Cairo 37° C. (99° F) *i.e.* 10° C. (18° F) above normal, Aswan 40° C (104° F) *i.e.* 6° C. (11° F) above normal.

On the fifth temperature began to fall by reason of the arrival of the cool air. Sandstorms were reported at different parts in Lower Egypt, Helwan and as far south as Fayoum and Beni-Suef.

On the 6th temperature fell a few degrees below normal except in the southern regions of Upper Egypt where temperature fell to about normal on the following day. Conditions remained unchanged until the 12th when a depression appeared at the Gulf of Ben-Ghazi again with a secondary over the desert. With the advancement of the low pressure system to the East temperature rose gradually and reached its maximum on the 14th but the figures attained were much less than those reached on the fourth.

On the 15th when the cool air invaded Egypt temperature fell a few degrees below normal and the period 15th to 21st was a period of pleasant weather.

On the 21st a depression was formed again at the Gulf of Ben-Ghazi. On the 22nd it centred over Crete on its way to Cyprus. On that day temperature rose to 32° C. (90° F) *i.e.* 8° C. (14° F) above normal at Damietta, 35° C (95° F) *i.e.* 5° C (9° F) above normal at Ezbekieh Cairo. During that day southwesterly winds strengthened and sandstorms were reported on the coast and in some parts in the Delta and at Helwan. On the 23rd sandstorms were reported at some places in Upper Egypt, the southern oases and on the Red Sea coast.

Apart from the sandstorms that took place on the 23rd and 24th, the period 23rd to 27th was again a period of pleasant weather. Precipitation of light nature took place on the 26th and on the 27th with lightning and thunder at Salum. Lightning was reported too at Matruh on the 27th. Phenomena were due to instability in the upper levels.

On the 28th a shallow low was centred off Matruh with a secondary of the same depth in the western desert. Temperature, however, rose a few degrees above normal during the 29th and 30th by reason of the warm easterly and southeasterly winds that prevailed.

Mean of day relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria and Helwan, below normal at Ezbekieh Cairo and Giza.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table which shows that the barometric pressure was above normal except at the Red Sea coast. Mean temperature was slightly below normal in the western desert and Upper Egypt, normal along the Mediterranean coast and slightly above normal elsewhere.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN/2			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I Mediterranean	1015.3	+1.1	23.3	-0.5	14.4	+0.6	18.8	0.0	Drops	-4
II Lower Egypt..	1015.7	+1.0	28.1	+0.4	12.2	+0.4	20.2	+0.4	0	-3
III Middle Egypt..	1015.4	+0.9	28.6	0.0	13.5	+0.7	21.0	+0.4	0	-2
IV Upper Egypt..	1014.5	+1.0	33.0	-0.1	15.2	-0.5	24.1	-0.3	0	0
V Western Desert	1015.8	+1.2	31.2	-0.6	13.6	+0.1	22.4	-0.2	0	0
VI Red Sea ...	1012.9	0.0	28.5	+0.6	16.7	-0.3	22.6	+0.2	0	0

M.B. EL IBRASHI,
Acting Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department
Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1951.

Unusually warm during the first half, changeable during the second.

During the first three days Egypt was under the influence of a high pressure system extending from the Balkans and subsequently was traversed by a succession of shallow depressions which caused the temperature to fluctuate with a rising tendency attaining its peak on the 11th when the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh (Cairo) reached 40°C (104°F) i. e. 8°C (14°F) above normal and 41°C (106°F) at Helwan and Suez i. e. 9°C (16°F) above normal and similar maximum temperatures were recorded generally.

On the 14th a cold front invaded Egypt from the west. Slight but measurable amounts of rain fell near the coast on the 15th. On the 16th it spread southwards where drops were recorded from various parts of the Delta and extended as far south as Helwan. On 17th and on 18th one mm. of rain fell at Qena.

Sandstorms occurred at different localities in Lower Egypt and Cairo area on the 17th and very high temperatures specially during the day, were recorded. This was due to a depression passing off the western coast. On that day 42°C (108°F) i.e. 10°C (18°F) above normal was reported from both Giza & Helwan. In Upper Egypt 47°C (117°F) was recorded at several places which was about 10°C (18°F) above normal.

On the 18th & 19th cool air from the Mediterranean approached and temperatures fell below normal but was again slightly above normal on the 21st owing to an approaching depression the cold front of which caused drops of rain near the coast and sandstorms in the Southern Delta.

On the 22nd the cool northwesterly winds prevailed and conditions became settled but with a gradual rise in temperature until the 30th.

On the 31st another depression was approaching and the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh Cairo reached 39°C (102°F) i. e. 5°C (9°F) above normal.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal. Maximum temperature was above normal with the exception of coastal districts where it was slightly below normal. Minimum and mean of day temperatures were above normal everywhere in Egypt.

Rainfall was negligible. Mean of day relative humidity was slightly above normal at Alexandria, slightly below normal at Ezbekieh & Giza but normal at Helwan.

The following table shows the deviation of the meteorological elements from normal :—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1013.1	-0.3	26.2	-0.4	17.6	+1.2	21.9	+0.4	0	- 2
II.-Lower Egypt	1013.2	-0.6	32.5	+1.1	16.6	+1.3	24.6	+1.2	Drops	- 4
III.-Middle Egypt	1012.8	-0.3	33.8	+1.2	18.0	+1.6	25.9	+1.4	Drops	- 2
IV.-Upper Egypt	1011.5	-0.2	39.0	+2.3	21.3	+1.4	30.2	+1.8	0	- 1
V.-Western Desert	1012.8	-0.2	37.4	+1.4	20.2	+1.9	28.8	+1.6	0	0
VI.-Red Sea ...	1010.3	-1.0	32.5	+1.0	21.2	+0.5	26.8	+0.8	3	+ 3

H. FAHMY,
Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1951

Apart from three minor heat waves on the 1st, 7th and 11th pleasant weather continued almost throughout the month. The maximum temperature reached 40°C (104°F) i.e. 6°C (11°F) above normal at Ezbekieh (Cairo) on 7th and was the highest during the month. The period 14th to 18th inclusive was remarkably cool. The maximum temperature in Cairo was 4°C (7°F) below normal while the minimum temp. was almost invariably above normal.

The mean atmospheric pressure was normal in Upper Egypt and the Western Desert but below normal elsewhere. Maximum temp. was below normal while the minimum temp. was above it. Mean of day relative humidity was above normal at Helwan, slightly below it at Giza and about normal at both Alexandria and Ezbekieh (Cairo).

The rainfall in the Central Sudan was far below normal. This will seriously affect the condition of the Nile flood this year.

The deviation of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables :—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1011.2	-0.9	27.8	-0.5	19.9	+0.1	23.8	-0.2	0	0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1011.5	-0.5	33.5	-0.2	18.6	+0.5	26.0	+0.2	0	0
III.-Middle Egypt...	1011.4	-0.3	34.1	-0.9	19.6	+0.5	26.8	-0.2	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1010.1	0.0	37.8	-0.4	21.1	-0.4	29.4	-0.4	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1011.9	-0.1	37.4	-0.7	21.4	+0.5	29.4	-0.1	0	0
VI.-Red Sea ...	1008.1	-1.0	33.0	-0.2	23.1	-0.2	28.0	0.0	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JUNE 1951 (in m/m)

Station	1951	Difference from normal	Station	1951	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	27	— 111	Adis Ababa ...	82	— 49
Wau	89	— 76	Roseires ...	122	— 8
Malakal	91	— 34	Wad Medani ...	0	— 32
El Obeid	Drops	— 39	Atbara	Drops	— 2
El Fasher	Drops	— 15	Kassala	0	— 30
Khartoum	5	— 4	Port Sudan ...	0	0

H. FAHMY,

Director General, Meteorological Department.

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1951

The normal summer type of weather was experienced throughout the month. Maximum temperature in Cairo area never exceeded 37°C (99°F) i.e. 1°C (2°F) above normal on three occasions only. Minimum temperature was slightly above normal almost throughout the Month.

Drops of rain fell locally near the coast in the west on the 19th due to the advancement of a relatively cool air mass from the Balkans towards the Egyptian coast. Such a phenomenon is very rare during July and August.

For the month as a whole atmospheric pressure and relative humidity were about normal.

Rainfall in the Northern and Central Sudan was again far below normal while in the Southern Sudan it was almost normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables :-

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1009.5	+0.5	29.6	-0.3	22.0	+0.3	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
II.-Lower Egypt...	1010.0	+0.7	34.4	+0.1	20.0	+0.2	27.2	+0.2	0.0	0.0
III.-Middle Egypt...	1009.9	+0.7	34.9	-0.7	21.6	+0.9	28.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1008.6	+0.6	38.3	-0.1	22.4	-0.1	30.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0
V.-Western Desert	1010.6	+0.6	37.4	-0.9	22.7	+0.9	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VI.-Red Sea ...	1006.3	-0.6	33.7	-0.3	24.6	+0.1	29.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING JULY 1951 (in m/ms)

Station	1951	Difference from Normal	Station	1951	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	100	- 41	Adis Ababa ...	255	- 19
Wau	172	- 20	Roseires	159	- 23
Malakal	210	+ 41	Wad Medani ...	22	- 111
El Obeid	45	- 97	Atbara	2	- 16
El Washer	24	- 39	Kassala	17	- 74
Khartoum	15	- 39	Port Sudan ...	0	- 7

H. FAHMY,
Director General, Meteorological Department

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

Cairo—Egypt

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1951

During August there were no distinct heat or cold waves. The day temperature during the month fluctuated above or below the normal to an extent not exceeding two or three degrees centigrade (4 to 5°F). The night temperature was generally slightly above normal almost continuously.

The normal maximum temperature near the coast is about 30°C (86°F), about 35°C (95°F) in the Delta, about 37°C (99°F) in Middle Egypt and about 40°C (104°F) in the southern regions of Upper Egypt.

Local morning mists occurred on the 12th, 13th and 17th.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was about normal, mean of day relative humidity was slightly below normal at Ezbekieh (Cairo), Giza, normal at Alexandria and slightly above normal at Helwan.

Rainfall was below normal in Northern Sudan, slightly below it in Southern Sudan and slightly above it in Central Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables :—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1009.4	-0.2	31.0	+0.7	22.7	+0.4	26.8	+0.6	0.0	0.0
II.-Lower Egypt	1009.7	-0.2	35.6	+1.5	20.6	+0.6	28.1	+1.0	0.0	0.0
III.-Middle Egypt	1009.8	0.0	35.1	+0.3	21.9	+0.9	28.5	+0.6	0.0	0.0
IV.-Upper Egypt	1008.4	-0.1	38.6	+0.5	22.7	+0.1	30.6	+0.3	0.0	0.0
V.-Western Desert	1010.4	0.0	38.0	-0.1	22.3	+0.7	30.2	+0.3	0.0	0.0
VI.-Red Sea ...	1006.7	-0.4	33.8	-0.4	24.7	-0.3	29.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING AUGUST 1951. (in m/ms)

Station	1951	Difference from normal	Station	1951	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	11	— 18	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau	22	+ 8	Roseires	19	— 16
Malakal	139	— 48	Wad Medani ...	150	+ 13
El Obeid	160	+ 37	Atbara	18	— 19
El Fasher	97	+ 1	Kassala	133	+ 9
Khartoum	29	— 41	Port Sudan ...	0	— 3

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1951

The nights were warmer than usual almost throughout the month. The minimum temperature at Ezbekieh (Cairo) reached 25° C. (77° F.), i.e. 4° C. (7° F) above normal on 7th. which was the highest night temperature reached there during September since 1909.

The day temperature was characterised by two distinct heat waves separated by fairly cool weather. The first heat wave started when a depression travelling from the west was situated off the west coast on the 8th. causing southerly winds and a rapid rise in temperature accompanying its approach. On that day the maximum temperature at Sallum reached 39° c. (102° F.) i.e. 9° C. (16° F.), above normal and 40° C. (104° F) i.e. 12° C. (22° F). above normal at Matruh. On 9th. 41° C. (106° F.), was registered in the suburbs of Cairo, i.e. 8° C. (14° F.) above normal. On 10th. 47° C. (117° F.), i.e. 6° C. (11° F.) above normal was reached at Aswan. This was the highest temperature recorded there for September since 1901. Subsequently the weather was influenced by an extensive high pressure system over the Western Desert. Light winds chiefly between north and west prevailed and the temperature was slightly below normal until 17th. On 18th. the temperature started to rise gradually inland owing to easterly winds which prevailed owing to the approach of a shallow depression from the Western Desert causing the second heat wave. The day temperature on 21st. reached 36° C. (96° F), i.e. 4° C. (7° F.) above normal at Ezbekieh (Cairo) and 37° C. (98° F.), i.e. 5° C. (9° F.) above normal at Helwan, while at Asyut and Aswan it reached 42° C. (108° F), i.e. 8° C. (14° F). and 3° C. (5° F) above normal respectively.

On 23rd. Egypt was again under the influence of an extensive high pressure system over the Western Desert. Northerly and north-westerly winds prevailed. The temperature was slightly below normal until 29th. when a shallow depression appeared off the western coast causing the temperature to start rising again.

Drops of rain due to the passage of a cold front and preceded by a sandstorm took place on the coast in the west at Sallum late on 8th. A marked cold front crossing Egypt on 13th. caused heavy showers which extended as far south as Tanta. Alexandria reported 4.1 mms. on that day, 2.6 mms. of which fell between 0800h to 0815h. Damanhur also reported 4 mms. on that day which was the largest amount recorded there in 24 hours during September since 1903.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was very nearly normal, while the mean maximum and minimum temperatures were everywhere above normal. Mean of day relative humidity was distinctly below normal at Ezbekieh and Giza and slightly below normal at Alexandria and Helwan.

Rainfall was much below normal in North and Central Sudan and slightly below it in the South Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables :—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1012.8	-0.4	30.2	+1.1	22.3	+1.2	26.2	+1.2	1	+1
II.-Lower Egypt...	1013.3	-0.1	33.6	+1.2	20.0	+1.6	26.8	+1.4	1	+1
III.-Middle Egypt...	1012.9	-0.2	33.6	+1.4	20.9	+1.8	27.2	+1.6	0	0
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1011.4	0.0	37.4	+2.0	21.9	+1.2	29.6	+1.6	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1013.0	-0.4	36.6	+1.2	21.6	+2.1	29.1	+1.6	0	0
VI.-Red Sea	1009.6	-0.6	33.1	+1.3	24.1	+1.0	28.6	+1.2	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN FELL DURING SEPTEMBER 1951 (in m/ms)

Station	1951	Difference from normal	Station	1951	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba	50	— 58	Adis Ababa ...	96	— 91
Wau	154	— 21	Roseires	66	— 83
Melakal	159	+ 27	Wad Medani ...	23	— 33
El Obeid	48	— 62	Atbara	4	— 2
El Fasher	46	+ 3	Kassala	30	— 25
Khartoum	4	— 15	Port Sudan ...	0	0

H. FAHMY,

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1951

Unusually warm for the greater part of the month during the day and night with the exception of a moderately cool spell from 13th to 19th inclusive. The last three days were also rather cool.

The month started with a low pressure system situated over Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean. On 3rd southerly winds prevailed and the temperature began to rise sharply so that a maximum temperature of 37° C was reached at Daba, 35° C (7° C above normal) at Fouad Aerodrome (Alexandria), 39° C (8° C above normal) at Giza, 41° C at Farafra Oasis and 39° C (9° C above normal) at Tor.

On 4th cool maritime air traversed Northern and Middle Egypt causing the maximum temperature to drop to nearly normal in that area.

On 5th lightning occurred at Salum and Sidi Barrani accompanied by light rain at the latter place.

On 6th a complex system of low pressure appeared to the north and northwest of the Egyptian coast causing sandstorms near the coast and inland as far south as Cairo. Southerly winds caused the maximum temperature to rise several degrees above normal and new records were registered at Damanhour and Bahariya where the maximum temperature reached 40° C and 41° C respectively, i. e. 9° C above normal at both places.

By the 10th primary and secondary cold fronts caused temperatures to fall to nearly normal as far south as Middle Egypt. Scattered showers fell near the coast : 2.4 mms. fell at Alexandria on each of 7th and 8th. 2 mms. at Damietta on 9th, while Port Said reported lightning on 10th.

On 11th a shallow depression appeared off the west coast with a secondary further south over the Western Desert. Temperature began to rise considerably everywhere. New maximum temperature records were registered at Kharga Oasis and Asyut on 12th. The former recorded 43° C (8° C above normal) while the latter recorded 41° C (10° C above normal). Sandstorms were widespread near the coast and in some places inland. The cold front crossed Daba late on 12th causing 7 mms. of rain.

On 13th, 14th and 15th light rain fell generally near the western coast. At Daba, however, 9 mms. of rain were registered on 14th. Cool weather continued until 19th.

On 20th a depression appeared off Ben Ghazi with a secondary over the Libyan Desert. Temperature began to rise particularly in Middle and Upper Egypt where it became unusually high until 28th inc. Morning mists were often reported from the coast during this period. Sandstorms were reported from Sidi Barrani and Matruh on 24th and 25th.

With the approach of the cold front the temperature began to fall gradually and was about normal in Lower and Middle Egypt on 28th.

From 29th until the end of the month the weather remained cool with light scattered showers occasionally particularly near the coast. Lightning was reported from Port Said on 30th.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was everywhere below normal, maximum temperature about normal along the Mediterranean coast and Lower Egypt and above it elsewhere, minimum temperature about normal along the Mediterranean coast and above it elsewhere. Mean of day relative humidity was below normal everywhere particularly at Ezbekieh and Giza.

Rainfall was generally deficient in Egypt and slightly above normal in the Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1014.7	-1.3	27.6	+0.2	20.0	-0.1	23.8	0.0	4	-3
II.-Lower Egypt...	1015.3	-0.9	30.4	0.0	17.3	+0.7	23.8	+0.4	0	-4
III.-Middle Egypt...	1015.0	-1.1	31.0	+0.9	18.3	+1.2	24.6	+1.0	dr.	-2
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1013.8	-0.5	34.8	+2.0	19.2	+1.1	27.0	+1.6	0	0
V.-Western Desert	1014.6	-1.4	34.7	+2.0	19.2	+2.6	27.0	+2.3	2?	+2?
VI.-Red Sea Egypt	1012.6	-1.2	31.0	+1.4	20.8	+0.7	25.9	+1.0	0	-1

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KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN

Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO



REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1951

There were no outstanding features in the weather throughout November.

During the first three days cool northerly winds prevailed causing fairly cool weather. Some rain also fell during that period but apart from 8 mms. at Fouad Aerodrome (Alexandria) on 1st there were light scattered showers near the coast and Lower Egypt.

On 4th two secondary depressions appeared over the Western Desert causing the temperature to rise slightly above normal everywhere.

On 5th and 6th cool weather and light scattered showers were experienced as far south as Middle Egypt.

From 6th to 11th inc. the maximum temperature was low particularly on 8th when it fell much below normal everywhere; while on 9th the temperature was also unusually low. Light scattered showers were widespread as far south as Middle Egypt between 5th and 8th inc.

From 12th to 14th inc. Egypt was an area of high pressure. Morning mists were frequent and the weather became gradually milder owing to the approach of a secondary depression from the west.

On 15th the maximum temperature reached 32°C. at Helwan (near Cairo); i.e. 7°C above normal. This was the warmest day during the month.

On 16th westerly winds prevailed and comparatively cooler weather was experienced.

On 17th sandstorms were reported from the western coast and scattered showers were reported from 17th to 19th inc. on the coast and as far south as Cairo. 4 mms. fell at Sidi Barrani and 6 mms. at Rosetta on 17th; 5 mms. with lightning at Port-Said on 18th.

Subsequently temperature remained on the whole slightly below normal until the end of the month.

During the last five days of the month the weather was rainy near the coast. The heaviest amounts registered were 9 mms. at Daba, 4 mms. at Matrouh on 25th while on 29th 6 mms. fell at Damanhur and 4 mms. at Alexandria.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was about normal while the maximum and minimum temperatures were slightly below normal. Mean of day relative humidity was normal at Helwan and well below normal at Alexandria, Ezbekieh (Cairo) and Giza. Rainfall was much below normal on the Mediterranean coast, Lower and Middle Egypt and Red Sea coast. In North, Central and South Sudan rainfall was above normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1017.4	+0.2	23.4	-0.9	16.4	-0.6	19.9	-0.8	8	-14
II.-Lower Egypt...	1017.5	-0.1	25.3	-0.8	13.0	-0.4	19.2	-0.6	2	-5
III.-Middle Egypt...	1017.9	-0.3	25.3	-0.5	13.2	-0.3	19.2	-0.6	dr.	-3
IV.-Upper Egypt ..	1017.2	+0.6	27.1	-1.3	12.4	-0.6	20.0	-1.0	dr.	0
V.-Western Desert	1016.7	+0.8	25.7	-1.8	11.4	-0.4	18.6	-1.1	dr.	0
VI.-Red Sea Egypt	1015.5	-0.2	26.4	0.0	15.6	-0.9	21.0	-0.4	0	-2

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KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1951

Abnormally cool and wet. It was the coldest December by day ever experienced for at least 45 years.

Maximum temperature was continuously and often much below normal except on the last two days of the month, while the minimum temperature was also generally below normal.

Maximum temperature at Tanta on 14th did not exceed 12°C.—i.e. 10°C. below normal. While on 17th Aswan reported 17°C.—i.e. 8°C. below normal.

The number of rainy days and the amount of rainfall at several stations were phenomenal as will be seen from the following table.

STATION	Number of rainy days		Rainfall amount		Number of rainydays in succession	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal		
			mms.	mms.		
Mersa Matruh	19	10	59	34	11	12th — 22nd
Alexandria (Kom el-Nadura)	21	18	60	56	15	10th — 24th
Fuad Airport... ..	20	—	70	—	13	12th — 24th
Rosetta	17	14	76	48	5	17th — 21st
Borollos Light House	17	—	107	—	12	13th — 24th
Dami tta Light House	14	—	78	—	11	13th — 23rd
El-Arish	9	—	42	19	6	18th — 23rd
Damanhur	14	11	45	21	9	13th — 21st
Farouk Airport	11	—	70	—	7	18th — 24th
Almaza Airport	11	4	57	10	7	18th — 24th
Ezbekieh (Cairo)	16	3	49	5	7	18th — 24th
Giza	13	3	45	4	7	18th — 24th
Helwan	11	3	51	5	7	18th — 24th
Fayoum	9	2	16	7	3	18th — 20th
Beni-suef... ..	6	0	3.2	0	3	22nd — 24th

During the first five days of the month Egypt was invaded by successive cold fronts which caused cool weather throughout the country and scattered showers from the coast as far south as Cairo area.

On 6th the Sudanese low moved north as far as Cyprus and Asia Minor. This resulted in scattered showers of variable intensity.

The heaviest shower fell in Cairo area, where 50 mms. were registered at Farouk Aerodrome, 42 mms. at Almaza, 32 mms. at Ezbekieh, 22 mms. at Giza and 33 mms. at Helwan. Rain took place almost without break, 25;3 mms. of rain fell between 17.15 h. and 19.05 —i.e. in 110 minutes—at Almaza.

From 7th to 11th cool weather prevailed with light showers on the coast and early morning mist inland.

From 12th to 24th successive cold fronts again invaded Egypt. It rained almost every day at Alexandria and other stations on the coast, Lower and Middle Egypt. Maximum temperature at Ezbekieh did not exceed 14° C. on 17th, 20th, 21st and 23rd.

From 25th to 27th scattered showers took place on the coast in the west. On 28th showers were widespread again from the coast as far south as Fayoum.

From 29th till the end of the month Egypt became for the first time during the month an area of high pressure, and temperature actually became slightly above normal.

Thunderstorms were reported at Port Said on 6th and 19th, at Alexandria on 21st and 23rd, at Damietta on 17th and 28th and at Cairo on 6th.

North-westerly winds of gale force were reported at Matruh on 19th and at Alexandria on 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th and 21st.

Sandstorms were reported at El-Arish on 13th and 18th, and in Cairo area on 15th.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was above normal everywhere, maximum and minimum temperatures were well below normal. Mean of day relative humidity was normal at Alexandria, slightly above normal at Ezbekieh and Giza and much above normal at Helwan.

Rainfall was very much above normal except in the Western Desert and Red Sea Coast. In the Sudan no rainfall was reported in North and Central Sudan as expected in this time of the year, one mm. at Port Sudan, 6 mms. in South Sudan, against normal of 24 and 5 mms. respectively.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1951

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal	1951	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.-Mediterranean	1018.8	+0.6	18.0	-2.1	11.1	-1.1	14.6	-1.6	71	+32
II.-Lower Egypt...	1019.1	+0.1	19.1	-2.4	8.0	-0.9	13.6	-1.6	28	+18
III.-Middle Egypt...	1020.0	+0.9	18.6	-2.2	8.7	-0.6	13.6	-1.4	40	+36
IV.-Upper Egypt...	1021.0	+2.1	20.5	-2.7	7.4	-1.2	14.0	-2.0	3	+1
V.-Western Desert	1022.0	+2.0	19.7	-2.6	6.0	-0.6	12.8	-1.6	drops	-1
VI.-Red Sea ...	1018.6	+1.0	21.1	-1.6	10.5	-1.1	15.8	-1.7	"	-1

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